NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSA AND FULTON STS.

Forms, each in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy - 37 per annum,
THE WERLLY HERALD every 800 orders, at 6% cents
ere copy, or 55 per annum, the European. Edition, 54 per anten may part of Great Britain, and 55 to any part of the
Centinent, both to include postuse.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT.

BROADWAY THEATER. Broadway-Ricwand III-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-SALVATER ROSA. FIBLO'S, Broadway-Paquira-Medina.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street TENFFET of TEA POT ARMODEUS LAUGHING BYERA CRIMEON

NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-BLACKSMITT

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Merchant OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-A Capital Match-Bandoosling-Even ng-Asna, on the Child of the

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE; 672 Bros

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Breadway, ETHIOPIA BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM-CONFLAGRATION

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Breadway -- Afternoon and Evening.

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROBES.

New York, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To Country Advertisers.

We frequently receive letters from the country, en-closing advertisements, but without any remittance t sover the price of their insertion. As our advertisin business is conducted on the cash principle, we cannot meert these advertisements. Our country friends mus enclose with their advertisements the sum of money the wish to spend in advertising, and they will be inserted es often as that will pay for. Our system is such that the matter can thus be managed as satisfactorily as i the advertiser were here in person.

The News.

The Washington brings us the details of another painful shipwreck. On the 3d of the present month the emigrant ship Winchester, of Boston, bound to that port from Liverpool, foundered at sea, after ex periencing for many days the effects of a severe storm. The gale carried away her fore, main, and mizen masts, and swept three scamen from the rigging, who were immediately drowned. At this critical period the steamship Washington, from Southampton for New York, bere down on the distressed vessel, and after lying by her for nearly two days Captain Fitch sent one of his officers with four men, in his largest life boat, to endeavor to take off the sufferers. They neared the vessel, and had almost reached her side when the boat was capsized, and the crew of the sinking ship had to haul their deliverers on the deck of the Winchester, which they reached in a very exhausted state. After repeated efforts the Washingson took off four hundred and forty-five passengers, together with over thirty men of the crew. Sour lives were lost by this distressing disaster. Pull details of the disaster, with copious extracts from the logs of the ship Winchester and steame Washington, will be found in our columns of to-day. The officers of the Washington deserve much praise for their conduct. We give accounts furnished by some of them, which were written immediately after the Winchester went down.

The steamship Atlantic, with four days later new from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool. Her detention is undoubtedly owing to the dense fogs that have prevailed for the past forty eight hours. As it is probable that by her we may receive intelligence of decisive movements of the allied fleets, her arrival is awaited with anxiety.

Our latest news from Washington may be found under the telegraphic head. The cortest on the Nebraska question was kept up yesterday with the same spirit as characterized the proceedings in the House the two previous days. The anti-Nebraska whige held a caucus, as did also the anti-Nebraska democrats, and both resolved to persist in the dogged opposition to the majority they have heretofor tained. The whig wing have pledged support to such members of the party as prefer joining the r revolutionary faction to aiding in the adoption of the principle involved, and an address is to be issued from the pen of Mr. Benton to shield the recusants assuredly incur in the event of their apostacy. The friends of the bill hold a caucus this morning, and we cannot doubt but they will concert measures to resist successfully the plans of the enemies of the peace of the Union. The proceedings in the House during the coming week will possess an unusual interest.

We give on the inside pages some interesting articles taken from European journals, among which are a list of French vessels of war composing the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, and the squadron in the Mediterranean; a circular of the Russian government relative to the Greek insurrection; the debate in the House of Lords on the operations of the British fleet in the Black Sea: the French reply to the Russian Declaration; Mr. Buchanan on 'Change, &c. News respecting the depredations of the Indians in Texas and later intelligence from Northern Mexico, may

also be found. Mr. Fillmore arrived at Baltimore vesterday accompanied by Mr. Kennedy. Arrangements have

been made for a public reception to-day.

An anti-Nebraska meeting was held at New Haven Saturday, but we have no reliable information as to its character and numbers.

The Imlay Mills, a large flouring establishment a Hartford, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday Loss \$30,000-insured for \$25,000. At Baltimor yesterday a lumber yard and four warehouses we consumed. Loss \$40,000-insurance \$23,000.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from the Sandwich Islands, giving an accounof the progress of the annexation question and o an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Per rin, the French commissioner, consequent upon the publication of certain opinions attributed to Mr. Armstrong, one of the members of the Cabinet. I appears that Mr. Perrin has formally demanded the dismissal of Mr. Armstrong, and has threatened to ask for his passports and return to France if this requisition be not complied with. It remains to b seen whether our government will permit the French to dictate to the islanders on a question on which they have a right to exercise a free choice, and in which this country naturally feels an interest.

Wepublish to-day reports of the anniversaries the New York Sunday School Society of the M. F. Church and the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews. These close the anniversary week in New York, which is always an occasion of great interest to nearly all classes of the comminity. In accordance with our usual custom, we have published full accounts of the proceedings each society; and on looking over our files we find that we have given between forty and fifty columns to these reports. From these all who are intereste in the movements of the various societies of a rel gious, benevolent, or political character, have been ormed of their doings during the past year, and of their plans for the future. In a pece niary point of view, the past season has prove a decidedly favorable one to the religious institu fions generally, which we opine is more attributable to the unexampled material prosperity of the country than the prevalence of spiritual grace in our The objects sought to be attained by many of these societies are in the highest degree com mencable; but the efforts of those that pass by the

physical suffering and moral darkness in our mid t, and attempt to evangelize the cannibals of New Zealand, or the degraded natives of Southern Africa, have long been and will ever continue to be it subjects for the sa'irist. The most active supporters of the latter are the lattes; and those who have had the curiosity, or been compelled in the course of professional business, to frequent the annual gatherings of these pious sonls, will readily bear witness to the fact that the race of Lady Sowerby Creamlys is increasing at a rate truly alarming. But we miss the "Spirit Rappers' this year, and also the "Woman's Rights" There is an hiatus in the fun and folly of the annipersary week.

The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular, dated to March 16th, has reached us. From it we find that the imports of gold and gold-dust during a fortnight ending on that day consisted of 1,103 buncals received from the Archipelage, and of 1,573 ounces from Melbourne. Large supplies of Australian were still on band. The rates reported are \$29 to \$294 for bars and \$271 to \$28 per buncal for dust. Ex ports, as above, were 1,364 bunca's, and 200 ounces

Smell Cuba be African or American?

If the Spanish government fancies that either

the arrogance of its language towards the United States or its expected alliance with Great Britein will induce the people of this country to state one jot or tittle of their pretensions in reference to commercial rights or international intercourse, the Spanish government is most egregiously mistaken. And if Captain-General Pezuela or any other Governor of Cuba believes that he can go on providing quietly for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, and throwing all the obstacleshe can in the way of Amercan commerce, Captain-General Pezuela commits as gross a blunder as it is possible for him to do. Throughout the whole of this business one grave misapprehension has lain at the bottom of Spanish policy, and from this error others, such as these we mention, are quite likely to arise. The Spanish government cannot getrid of the idea that we are all filibusteros here. It has been so often said in England, Spain and Cuba that this country is exercised by filibustero propensities, that it would not be surprising if the Sartorius ministry among others believed it. So much has been written on the Lopez expedition and such infinite pains have been taken to identify the outlaws who were concerned in that affair with the government and people of this country, that many Spaniards may very honestly attribute to the latter designs, views and principles which, as we all know here, are confined to a very small and comparatively insignificant class of the community. It is quite possible that the rulers of Spain may believe that we are all of us ready for a descent upon Cuba with or without the sanction of our own government; and that nothing would be likely to astonish them more than the discovery that in reality we count no more filibusteros amon us than the Cubans do in their island. The delusion rests of course on the exaggerated accounts which have been published in the British journals, on the impotent prosecution of the flibusteros here, and above all, on the indiscreet language of men who, like Mr Soulé, sought to make a name by pandering to a disherest sentiment among certain classes of the populace. And as no attempt to set them right, coming from this quarter, would be likely to meet with success, we see nothing for

Spain but to pay the penalty of her mistake. Senor Calderon de la Barca, who knew better, was overruled in the council when he attempted to draw a line of distinction between the lawless designs of buccaneers and the firm demands of a strong and honest nation. The Queen and her ministry treated the latter as though they were dealing with the former. If a Lopez had been the petitioner, and the usurpation of Cuba his object, the reply could not have been different.

Part of this negotiation on the part of Spain s blunder, and part integue. Spain blunders when she attempts to interpret our position our motives, our character. She tries to cheat us when she enacts decrees under the dictation of England, and stealthily pursues her Africanization scheme. The one will be as costly as the other in the end.

There are people who ask what cause of com plaint we have against Spain. The friends of the administration, especially, while the organ at Washington is prating about blockading Havana, are very actively engaged in circulating the notion that no legitimate ground of com plaint exists. Poer Mr. Pierce is terribly fright ened that he will be forced into a position where the defects of his head and his heart will be conspicuous, and he, too, would give worlds to close the altercation at once. He cannot shir! the danger, however. Even if none of the twenty outrages enumerated in the documents recently laid before Congress had been committed, the policy now fairly inaugurated by Spain with regard to the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba affords ample ground of quarrel. It would be suicidal on our part to tolerate the erection of a free negro State in so rich and fertile an island as Cuba, within a few miles of our Southern frontier. No prudent government in our place could consent to such a scheme for a moment. Yet it is now fairly set on foot and commenced. On the very day on which the American convier left Madrid with the despatches for our government, Lord How den's decrees are published: and no sooner have they reached Havana, than the Captain-General declares it lawful to search estates for ne groes illegally detained. It has already been shown that the effect of the system of registers will be to swell the number of free negroes to a very large number: and, as the decrees are worded, this number must be constantly increasing from the legal manumission of slave whose registers have been lost or destroyed Under ten years operation of the decrees, the free negro population of Cuba will be able to control the Island in case of emergency. In view of so menacing a danger, our obvious course would at first appear to be to demand from Spain some security against the ultimate Africanization of Cuba. But what security would suffice in such a case? Would England in whose hands Spain now is, be a party to any arrangement for the maintenance and perpetuation of slave labor? Even if Spain gave the pledges we required, what guarantee have we that they would be fulfilled? Spain's history for the last half century has been little else bu a succession of broken pledges and perjured men. In a word, we can conceive no other safeguard for the United States but a definite

The same class which would continue to gx claim against the adoption of a firm policy witi Spain until Cuba was actually organized as a free negro State, are in great trouble about the privateers they say that Spain would let loose on our shipping. Now, we ask these men where the privateers they dread are to come from? in our principal streets.

emancipation of Cuba from the control of both

Spain and England. If any one can devise a bet-

ter plan than this, we should be glad to hear of it

They cannot come from England for a single British privateer would necessitate the immediate repeal of our laws on the subject, and in a month the seas would be scoured by American vessels with letters of marque from Russia. Great Britain would lose more at this game than we could: or at all events, she would lose far more than she could by our obtaining possession of Cuba. So with France. Neither nation could afford to make an enemy of us just now, as they certainly would do, if they lent Spain aid or assistance. Upon Spanish privateers we must count as a matter of course; but are we to be deterred from extending our territory, strengthening the Union, and making the United States respected abroad for fear of Spanish sailors? We think very few Americans will answer in the affirmative.

The problem might be solved easily, speedily and successfully if the present administration were capable of coping with the situation. If we had for President a man of nerve or ability the whole difficulty would not last six months The treatment of our ambassador would terminate negotiation, and action would take ite place. But what can you expect from such a man as Pierce?

The News from China-Progress of the Re

The correspondence from China, published in our columns to-day, will be found to present a more complete and elaborate view of the pre sent state of political and commercial affairs in that country than is usually conveyed through that hurried and imperfect medium. So little is known here of the origin and progress of the extraordinary movement which threatens the existence of the reigning dynasty, that one of our correspondents, whose long residence in China has rendered him intimately acquainted with the events that have led to it, has justly deemed that a clear and succinct account o them might prove acceptable at the present moment. The works of the Jesuits, the Protes tant missionaries, and the English diplomatic agents who have written upon China, are so tinged with the coloring of their respective prejudices, that we are glad to receive from one of our own countrymen-a man of a high order of intelligence and great powers of observation -a dispassionate and reliable statement of events, in which, looking to the probable effect which they will have upon our own intercourse with that country, we

naturally feel a deep interest. It will be seen from the general tenor of these accounts, that nothing but our own blunders and want of foresight will impose limits to the advantages that are to be derived from the cultivation of a friendly understanding with the Chinese, and our government will do well to profit by the suggestions of our correspondents, and place our diplomatic and con sular agents on such a footing as will enable them to maintain their ground against British or any other foreign influences that may be exercised in that quarter. One of the measures most pressingly called for is the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and the principal Chinese ports, the rapidly increasing demands of the growing commercial intercourse between those places rendering it a matter of immediate and urgent necessity. Some idea of its importance may be formed from the fact that at the date of these advices, freights were fetching almost any price, whilst the rage for emigration was so great that nearly 12,000 persons were waiting for opportunities to embark for California.

No material alteration has occurred in the position of the belligerent parties since our las accounts. The fact that the insurgents are everywhere able to hold their ground, would seem to argue that they command the sympathies of the population. Shanghae is still in possession of the Triad or small sword society, although Samqua, the imperialist leader, he received a reinforcement of 5,000 men. His troops will not fight without money, and as it is stated that his means are completely exhausted and that the imperial treasury is empty, are may soon expect to hear of them abandoning him altogether. The description given of min ds one forcibly of the modes of warfare purs. ved in the primitive ages. The imperialists he we been peppering away at the city for the las t five months; but as they take care to fire out of range and without the least attention to : wire, they will, of course, carry on this childish game for an indefinite period. And yet it wi, V hardly be believed that directly opposite Changhae there is a fort with two guns, one of which has been pronounced by our officers to be of sufficient calibrel to reduce the city in a few days, if proj unly managed. Thae-ping-wang. the leader of the rebels, is said to be now in possession of three-fourths of the empire : and it is further sta wed, that the population of Canton and other southern districts, are only waiting for Peki. vg to fall into his hands to declare their adhes ion to him. Some well anthenticated deta is respecting his present history are to be fe and in the letter of one of our correspondents. as also in the annual summary report of the R ev. Mr. Roberts, which will be read with interest b. Tall who regard this great disturbance in the old waditionary notions and habits of this singular people as an evidence that we are fast arrivin q at the epoch when Christianity will be the a waiversal creed of the

world. No account had as yet by wen received of Com modore Perry's reception at Jeddo. It was generally believed at Shangl we that the results of the Russian mission were , wither greatly exaggerated or wholly untrue. 'The arrival of the Susquehanna, which was daily e upected, would. however, dispel all doubt on this? point.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOWERY .- It s stated that the question of paving the Bowery with the Russ pavement is to come ,up in the Board of Aldermen this evening. It is to be decided whether or not Russ & Reed shall be compelled to surrender their contract, which Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, has in his posses sion. It will be recollected that the Sup veme Court granted a writ of mandamus ordering Mr. Flagg to pay them the amount due for wo. done. He defied the power of that Court, refused obedience to its mandate, and said that he would not pay unless Ross & Reed surrendered the balance of their contract-threaten ing otherwise to carry the mandamus to the Court of Appeals. These gentlemen could not wait two years longer for their money, and were compelled to surrender the document to the Comptroller. The Board of Aldermen are to consider the subject to-night, and we shall see what the Board will do in the matter. We want the Bowery paved with the Russ, or some other pavement as good and as durable as that. We are all tired of the old cobble stone masonry

The Nebraska Bill-Policy and Duty of the

Our readers will have seen, from our Washington telegraphic advices, as published in yesterday's HERALD, that the majority of the House of Representatives were reduced on Saturday last to an armistice with the minority upon the Nebraeka bill. It had been the expectation and the fixed purpose of the majority to bring the bill to a final vote before Tuesday, though it should require a continuous session night and day, Sunday included, upon the principle, as laid down by Mr. Webster, that "there are no Sabbaths in revolutionary times." The adjournment, therefore, on Friday night, was point gained by the minority, and the early adournment on Saturday over to twelve o'clock this day, was a still more important conce of the armistice extorted from the majority.

The leaders, in behalf of the bill, have reste this armistice upon the probabilities of a satisfactory compromise with the minority against the meeting of the House at twelve o'clock to-daysuch a compromise as will secure the early pas sage of the Nebraska bill without a return to the disorganizing scenes of Thursday and Friday nights. We have not been disposed, however, to entertain much confidence any such arrangements, when the issue between the parties involves all the contingencies of a thorough-going political revolution. The temper of the anti-Nebraska coalition in the House, as exhibited in the long session of Thursday and Friday, the tone of the anti-slavery organs of this city, ging the destruction of the Capitol itself as prefer able to the submission of the minority to the passage of the bill, and the drift of the speeche of the Saturday meeting in the Park, afford no satisfactory indications of the compromise anticipated by Mr. Richardson. Frankly, we have to say to the House Chairman on Territories that the ground lost in any contest by the ma jority is thus much gained by the minority; and that where the majority, with the power in their hands to carry out their object, send over a flag of truce to the enemy for a suspension of hostilities for a day or two, in expectation of a compromise, there is danger, more or less, of an ultimate defeat of the majority when they least expect it.

We are hardly prepared to believe that the outside revolutionary agitation, especially in this neighborhood, during the past week, has had any depressing influence upon the nerves of Mr. Richardson and the majority. We presume that he and they feel perfectly secure, and are only desirous of conciliating the minority as far as possible to the inevitable result of the passage of the bill, and the repeal of the Missouri line of demarcation—that unconstitutional line between the North and the South, through the Territories-in all of which the citizens of all the States have an equal right of inheritance. We suppose that Mr. Richardson prefers to mollify rather than exasperate the minority upon Nebraska, in view of other subjects of Western importance yet to be considered. But where a great constitutional principle is the question, there should be no trafficking and trading with a factious minority opposed to the supremacy of the fundamental aw. Having the principle in their bill, and the power at their command to enforce it, the majority should not stoop to compromises with factious agitators. They should, after having given a liberal margin for debate-which has been done-push the bill forward to a vote, regardless of the outside pressure or inside intrigues to defeat it, come from what quarter

they may. Perhaps we may be informed from Mr. Richardson to-day, of some agreement with the minority for the final closing of the debate upon Nebraska-perhaps not. In any event, let the bill be passed. Its passage has become necessary to silence the anti-slavery agitators, in putting them to the test of obedience to the law. It is also manifest that until this bone of contention is removed out of Congress, there can be nothing done in the practical business of the session. Let the bill be passed; let the regular appropriations follow; and let us see if something good does succeed, upon the Homestead bill, Bennett's land bill, and the various stockjobbing, landrobbing, railroad schemes pending before the two houses. We are inclined to suspect that Nebraska, if carried successfully through without delay, will operate most admirably in destroying the numerous coalitions of land specutors, through the defeat of their unconstitutional projects and monopolies. Best of all, we anticipate the total breaking up, root and branch, rank and file, North and South, East and West, of the two old rotten, demoralized. and effete whig and democratic parties, upon this constitutional rock of the Nebraska bill, and a reconstruction of parties and of the administration, more in consonance with the spirit of the age than the present disordered state of things. Let the bill be passed.

THE WANTS OF OUR CITY POPULATION-SUG-GESTIONS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS .- There is perhaps no city in the world that presents stranger anomalies in its local arrangements and government than that in which our lot has been cast. The centralization of nearly all the business and wealth of such a large community. in, we may almost say, a single line of street oculd not fail to give rise to numberless evils and inconveniences which are not felt in other great cities. They will ultimately produce the ame congestion which is experienced in the human system, and which, if not relieved in time, prevents the circulation to the extremities of the vital fluid. Whilst Broadway is fattened and pampered into pleabora, the remainder of the city is deprived of those natural supplies which should keep it in healthy activity.

The inevitable tendency of this local pecu liarity, is to keep rents perpetually on the rise and to enable landlords to impose what terms they please upon their tenants. Out of Broad way or its immediate vicinity, there is no business to be done, and therefore men must pay for office or warehouse accommodation whatever is exacted of them. The proprietors of stores and houses are, however, pushing matters rather too far, for if rents continue to rice in the same ratio as they have done for the last few years. there is no business or profession that will be able to pay such an enormous per centage in the shape of rent. Owing to the same cause ta ration is kept up to a much higher point than there would be any occasion for if the trade and wealth of the city were more equally diffused over its surface. Those who can best afford to pay taxes are precisely those who manage to escape them. Our wealthiest merchants carry on their trade in Broadway and live like princes in Brooklyn, thus either avoiding altogether the payment of taxe. on personal property, or perhaps getting return ed for a sum of \$5,000.

\$50,000. A few years ago, we recollect that the amounts assessed as personal property to certain millionaires in South street, ranged only from \$15,000 to \$20,000, whilst it was known they had invested in their establishments from \$150,000 to \$300,000 each. If the directors o the banks with which these parties were doing business had rated them at so low a figure, they would no doubt have been excessively indignant, and considered it an imputation on their credit.

It is time that some effective remedy should

be applied to these abuses. New avenues and streets must be opened to relieve Broadway from its overcharged traffic, to diffuse the business of the city more equally over its surface, and to prevent persons who derive their incomes from trade carried on in New York from shirking their fair share of taxation. The property interest will, we know, fight tooth and nail to oppose every measure calculated to depreciate their monopoly; but their opposition must be beaten down. If ten years ago the Corporation had made a fresh and proper survey of the whole island, and endeavored to adapt the old quarters of the city to the requirements of its rapidly-increasing trade and population, Brooklyn and Williamsburg would not have been aggrandized at its expense, and made cities of instead of suburbs. The interest of the property holders in Broadway is, however, so strong that it has hitherto succeeded in defeating every comprehensive plan suggested for remedying the evils we have pointed out. Some short time since, a project called for by the people living up town, and which would have been a great improvement and reliefnamely, that of widening Church street on the westerly side, where the blocks are large and the property of but small selling value-was rejected by the committee of the Common Council, on the ground that the owners of lots were opposed to it, and that their opposition was conclusive. Why, if such pleas as this were to be admitted, the city would remain stationary, and no street improvements would ever be effected. No man who desires his property to be taken at a valuation ever admits it, for he knows that by clamoring loudly against it he will get a heavier amount of compensation.

It is time, we repeat, to put an end to this triffing with the public interests for the accommodation of those of a few selfish individuals. Let the public taxation, in the first place, be arranged on a different basis, and let all merchants and traders pay for licenses upon the amount of goods sold in their establishments, as in Philadelphia. We shall then not have merchants trading in New York, and spending their incomes in Brooklyn. Williamsburg, or New Jersey, without contributing to the taxation of the city. In the next place, let such new streets be made, or such old ones be widened and extended, as will afford relief to the redundant traffic and business of Broadway. An immediate way of accomplishing this would be to widen and extend Church and West streets-to bring the tracks down the latterto carry Beekman street through the Park-to widen Robinson street and let the college grounds also form a street-to put city railroads on all the avenues, and require them to run cars night and day to the extreme ends of the city, at intervals of fifteen minutes-and to grant the Hudson River Railroad the privilege they seek, to run city cars, with the condition that they shall lay a third track up to Tubby Hock depot, or to the end of the island. If these suggestions be carried out, the facilities of living and enjoyment will be multiplied a thousand fold in our city, and the value of the earnings and comforts of the laboring classes largely enhanced.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND THE HEALTH OF THE CITY .- It is all important for the health of our city to provide against every possible chance of the introduction of contagious diseases by emigrants, and the Commissioners of Emigration should be foremost in the preventive movement. But how are they acting? They are at present before the courts of law as respondents, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain them from opening a house to receive emigrants in ING THE SUMMER SEASON.—Summer is close a Franklin street, or at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, the inhabitants of the ward being impressed with the natural fears that such a receptacle, located among private residences and places of business, would be a perfect nuisance, and would be calculated to cause the spread of eruptive and contagious diseases. with which a majority of the poor emigrants are more or less affected.

The Commissioners of Emigration, however, fied in the mock philanthropy of the Tribune a writer to defend them from the severe public censure which they have received for endeavoring to locate a lodging house for emigrants in the very heart of our business streets. The Tribune, with its usual disregard for truth, charged Judge Ingraham with having granted an injunction restraining the Commissioners from having an office to transact their business in Franklin street or at the corner of Canal and Centre streets. This is not so. The injunction only restrains them from jeopardizing the lives of the inhabitants of those streets, by allowing to be congregated there infected emigrants. The perversion of this fact, however, created for the Tribune writer an opportunity to indulge in unmerited and innocuous abuse of the learned Judge.

We have all of us sympathy for those poor creatures who are cast penniless and famine stricken on our shores, and the benevelence of our laws has made ample provision for them under such circumstances ; but the right is preserved to our citizens that the emigrants shall be provided for in such a manner as not to endanger the lives or health of the inhabitants The Tribune asserts that the Commissioners perform their duties without fee or reward. and expose themselves to the diseases of the emigrants out of pure benevolence, and, there fore we suppose, would infer that they may with impunity expose to infection the people of

this great city.

Let us see to what extent the Commissione of Emigration expose themselves, and how, in their unbounded philanthropy, they provide for newly arrived emigrants. They well paid secretary and vice president, who perform all the duties, whilst the Commissioners themselves meet some three or four times a year-in a co wfortable office, far away from the receiving house to examine into the accounts of their officers, and provide for the payment of their salaries.

We reiterate our f'wmerly expressed opinion that the receiving house for emigrants should be on the borders of the river, at some place convenient to where they are landed. Ther the eye would not be offe uded and the heart sickened with such scenes as are daily wit-

at the rear of the City Hall, where hundreds half-clad, half-starved, sick and infirm mort are congregated in groups on the sidewall patiently an 1 piningly awaiting the tardy pr cess of relief or the order for admission to son of the hospitals on the island. It was but few weeks since that one of the clerks employe at this branch of the department fell a victim disease contracted from emigrants while in the discharge of those duties which the Tribus would fain make believe are the especial pe

formance of the Commissioners themselves. The whole population of our city have a de-interest in the matter now pending before the Court of Common Pleas. As the warm weath approaches we cannot be too cautious, nor ha our streets and thoroughfares too pure or fre from infection. God knows, our municip government is careless enough, and the Con missioners of Emigration should not desire add to the dangers occasioned by a want cleanliness; but as they have done so, a ju judiciary has stepped in between them and t rights of the citizens of the Fifth ward, notwit standing the rhodomontade and mock phila thropy of the false philosopher of the organ isms. In the motion as respects the premis in Canal street, the Court decided that the was no ground for continuing the injunction.

THE LATE SHIPWRECKS ON OUR COAST— CALL UPON CONGRESS.—The last cries for hel of the unfortunate passengers of the ship Por hatan, have hardly died away, when their fa and the circumstances attendant seem to have entirely faded from the public mind. In viewing the circumstances and the case of t Powhatan, there can be no doubt that mar lives might have been saved had there been proper watch upon the shore, or any sign system by which persons could have been sur moned to the spot. The attention of Congress has already be

called to the condition of the Jersey coast, a three life-boats have been placed on Barneg beach. It is well known that these boats hav proved highly valuable. It is now necess that some steps should be taken during t summer months to increase their value, a the attention of Congress is directed to the fo lowing facts :-

Barnegat beach is eighteen miles in lengt and in the winter months it is almost entire deserted. The consequence is, that when ship goes ashore she may go to pieces, and a the passengers may be lost, before any or near the shore is aware of the fact that she in distress. The disaster to the Powhats might have been averted if there had been an means by which to notify persons at five or te miles distance. Government should have for station houses on the beach, and two men co stantly on the look-out at each station house When either of these look-outs see a ship distress they should be authorized to call the attention of the surrounding inhabitan to the fact, by the firing of a canno and in cases of great peril to lif the firing might be sustained until th stout Jerseymen had all been notified of th fact that there was a call upon their courage. They are never backward in rendering assis ance in cases of this kind. Proper signa would bring plenty of help in an hour, and i another hour the lifeboats may be launche and ply from ship to shore. There is as muc necessity for this paid watch as there is fe lighthouse keepers, and we trust that som humane member of Congress will agitate th subject. The expense will be trifling, compare to the benefits which may ensue. A new life boat and apparatus are needed at Barnega Inlet.

Should Congress refuse to take cognizance this matter, we have no doubt that the fund might be raised by private subscription. Bu if the facts are properly set forth in a memoris to be signed by the New York shippers and th citizens of New Jersey, we have no doubt tha Congress will make the proper appropriation and that Barnegat beach will cease to be sepulchre, and become a place of refuge.

STEAMBOAT TRAVELLING IN NEW YORK DUE hand-the season for excursions down the bay, up the Hudson, through the Sound-when th merchant, the mechanic and the artist are alike driven by the heat of a scorching July sun out of the city, to seek some cool retreat in the country, where they can for a while breathe the pure air of heaven. Thousands, of course, will avail themselves of the many opportunities afforded them by the various steamboat lines plying up the Hudson, touching between here and Troy, to Fort Hamilton, Glen Cove, Cedar Grove, Keyport, Shrewsbury, Staten and Coney Islands, to inhale the sweet fragrance of nature's garden, and to hear the joyous singing of

Although disasters dire, coupled with terrible loss of life and property, some years ago created a panic among the inhabitants of New York, causing them to denounce the entire syssem of steamboat travelling as unsafe and unworthy of patronage, much to the pecuniary benefit of railroad companies, still the present season promises to be one of unusual success to the proprietors, and one of safety, convenience, and economy to the good folks of Gotham.

The Henry Clay and Reindeer catastrophes, which threw so many families into the deepest mourning and distress, produced, as all know, a strong feeling of unpopularity against steamboat travelling on the Hudson, and to such an extent, too, that the Legislature were obliged to pass stringent laws providing for the more effectual safety of passengers against accidents by fire, collision, or explosion, before the usual ratio of persons could be induced to venture on a voyage to Albany. The fearful lesson taught the several steamboat owners by the sacrifice of so many hundred lives, has had, we are glad to say, a good effect, steamboats never being managed with so much care as they are at present; and the public are beginning to have increased confidence in this mode of conveyance. In fact, the confidence of the public. in any line or mode of travelling increases in proportion to the decrease of accident.

But this comparative immunity from serious accidents during the past year, should not have the effect of making those connected with steamboats less vigilant or careful in guarding against accidents whereby loss of life might ensue. For although there is no mode of travelling during the summer season so convenient, economical, or so pleasant, as that by steamboat. still, if any further accidents of magnitude take place, produced as they are either by carelessness or cupidity, the public will, or ought, forever, as a body, abandon all ideas of patronizing conveyances by water. We see no reason why accidents attended with loss of life should take place. There is no more favorite way of when they are employ ug a cash capital of nessed at the receiving house in Chambers street, travelling, no business so profitable or vast in